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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/538,057	06/09/2005	Didier Quievy	4590-419	8447	
	90 12/22/2006 MAN GILMAN & BE		EXAMINER		
1700 DIAGNOS	TIC ROAD, SUITE 30		LE, HIEN	HIEN	
ALEXANDRIA,	VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3662		
SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVER	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MON	THS	12/22/2006	PAI	PER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

			15/
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/538,057	QUIEVY, DIDIER	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	· · · · ·
·	Hien Le	3662	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REWHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory por Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the rearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNI R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a n. eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI tatute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status		·	
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>0</u>	99 June 2005.		
	This action is non-final.		•
3) Since this application is in condition for all	owance except for formal mat	ters, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice und	ler <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.[). 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the applicating 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction are	drawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.	:	
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 June 2005</u> is/are	e: a)□ accepted or b)⊠ obje	cted to by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	•
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•	
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for force a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document of: 2. Certified copies of the priority document of the	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No. <u>0215839</u> . received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/09/2005.	Paper No(Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application 	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06) Art Unit: 3662

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Acknowledgement is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in France on December 10, 2002. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the France application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b). In order to fully meet the requirement of 119(b) a translation of the foreign priority document is required. MPEP 2304.01(c).

Should applicant desire to obtain the benefit of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) prior to declaration of an interference, a certified English translation of the foreign application must be submitted in reply to this action, 37 CFR 41.154 (b) and 41.202 (e). Failure to provide a certified translation may result in no benefit being accorded for the non-English application.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to because of the following minor informalities:

- a) On figure 1, step K. The "square box" should be filled in the description as "
 Microwave selector"
- b) On figure 1, step M. The "square box" should be filled in the description as "Control signal".
- c) On figure 7, step K. The "square box" should be filled in the description as "
 Microwave selector"

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d) On figure 7, step M(p). The "square boxes" should be filled in the description

as " An array of Sources".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United

States.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) based upon a public use or sale

of the invention. Erhage (U.S. Patent # 6,127,966).

Considering claim 1, Erhage discloses the limitations of a method for antenna

calibration, in which:

- Closing a calibration circuit, the calibration circuit comprising an injection

channel connected to a measurement channel via microwave the source to

be calibrated. See FIG 5. " A test signal, generated by the controllable

oscillator 49, is transmitted through the test antenna 45, to be received

through the antenna unit 25 of the receiver" (column 11, line 57-60), and "at

calibration during reception a test signal is transmitted from the test antenna 5

and received through the electrically controlled antenna...By measuring the

phase and amplitude of the signal received through the electrically controlled

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antenna 1, it is thus possible to obtain information about the actual information about the actual phase-shifting and amplification of the module" (column 5, line 42-51).

Injecting test signal through the source to be calibrated, the test signal being injected on the injection channel. "The test signal is then transmitted form the electrically controlled antenna and received through the test antenna 5" (column 5, line 58-60).

It is well known to one skill in the art that the electrically controlled antenna and the test antenna are explicitly known as the source and the injection channel. Therefore, Erhage successfully discloses all the limitations above.

- Measuring the phase β_m and amplitude _{Am} of the signal having passed through the source to be calibrated, the phase of the signal being measured on the measurement channel. "The radiation element 46 of the test antenna 45 now emits electromagnetic waves, which generate a signal b₂ in the radiations element 29-I of T/R module No. i...The signal b₂ can be obtained by a second complex amplification H_{ai}(f) of the signal b₁ so that b₂₌ H_{ai}(f)b₁" (column 12, 21-25).

It is well known to one skill in the art that signal b_2 is certainly measured by phase and amplitude to participate in the equation $b_2 = H_{ai}(f)b_1$ as b_1 is formulated as $b_1 = {}^{Ta}K(f,T)b_0 = {}^{Ta}K(f,T)B$ exp (j2 π ft). Therefore, Erhage successfully discloses the limitations listed above.

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- Opening the calibration circuit is opening at the source to be calibrated, injecting the test signal on the injection channel, and measuring the phase β_f and the amplitude A_f of the signal present on the measurement channel. "The signal received through the antenna unit 25, which is received by the receiver 61 through he second signal input 67 of the receiver, is denoted b_3 in FIG.5. The signal b_3 only depends on the signal b_2 generated in the radiation element 29-I of T/R No. 27-I, since the other T/R modules 27-q are in the isolated mode and therefore, do let any signals through...the signal b_3 has a different amplitude and phase than the signal b_2 and is obtained by the complex amplification at reception $\Delta(f, t^{R(i)}, A_{COM})$ for T/R module No. I 27-I operating on the signal b_2 " (column 12, line 43-53).
- Determining a corrected phase value β_c , this corrected phase being the phase of a complex number U_c , calculated from two complex numbers U_m and U_f , where:

$$U_m = A_m * exp (i * \beta_m)$$

$$U_f = A_f * exp (i* \beta_f)$$

See FIG.5. The value of signal b_0 is calculated as $b_0 = B * exp (j2\pi ft)$. Moreover, b_1 , and b_2 are calculated from the value of b_0 . It also is well known to one skill in the art that the value of sinusoidal signals can be formulated as amplitude multiplying the exponential complex phase. Therefore, Erhage explicitly discloses the limitations listed above.

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Considering **claim 2**, Erhage discloses the limitations of a method for antenna calibration, in which the complex number U_c is given by the following equation:

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$$U_c = U_m - \alpha UI$$

Where α is a complex coefficient correcting for the fluctuations over time in β_f and A_f between the measurements of β_m and A_m , on the one hand, and of β_f and A_f , on the other, this coefficient being equal to 1 in the absence of the correction." The signal b_3 has a different amplitude and phase than the signal b_2 and is obtained by the complex amplification at reception $\Delta(f, t^{R(i)}, A_{COM})$ for T/R module No. I 27-I operating on the signal b_2 " (column 12, line 49-53), " $\Delta(f, T^{R(i)}, A_{COM}) = {R(i)} E(f, T^{R(i)}, A_{COM}) {R(i)} A_{COM}$ " (column 12, line 64), and " A sufficient condition for the antenna system 23 to be calibrated for reception is, as will be understood by those skilled in the art that the complex error amplification at reception ${R(i)} E(f, T^{R(i)}, A_{COM})$ for T/R modules 27-1 is equal to one" (column 13, line 4-8).

Considering **claims 3 and 5**, Erhage discloses the limitations of a method for antenna calibration, in which a value of the corrected amplitude is determined, this corrected amplitude being the amplitude of the complex number U_c . " The absolute value of the complex amplification ratio at reception ($R^{(i)ME}G/f,T^{R(i)}$, A_{COM}) corresponds to the amplitude ratio between the signal b_3 and the signal b_0 . It is well known to one skill in the art that the different amplitude values between signal b_3 and b_0 can be calculated when the ratio between the signal b_3 and b_0 are determined. Therefore, Erhage successfully shows the limitations above.

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Considering **claim 4**, Erhage discloses the limitations of a method for antenna calibration, in which the complex coefficient α is given by the following equation:

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$$\alpha = U_r(t_1)/U_r(t_0)$$

Where U_r represents a measurement of the phase and of the amplitude of a reference signal, the measurement $U_r(t_1)$ being concomitant with the measurement of U_m , and the measurement $U_r(t_0)$ being concomitant with the measurement of U_f . " Let $\beta_0(f)$ and $\beta_3(f)$, respectively denote the Fourier transforms of $\beta_0(t)$ and $\beta_3(t)$, respectively. The complex amplification ratio at reception ($R^{(i)ME}G/f,T^{R(i)}$, A_{COM}) for T/R module No. I can then, as will be understood by the person skilled in the art, be obtained as the ration between the two Fourier transforms $\beta_0(f)$ and $\beta_3(f)$, so that:

$$(R^{(i)ME}G/f, T^{R(i)}, A_{COM}) = \beta_3(f)/\beta_0(f)$$
 " (column 17, line 15-25)

It is well known to one skill in the art that the complex amplification ratio reception can be calculated by the equation of time if we change the Fourier transform to Laplace transform. Therefore, Erhage also successfully discloses all shown limitations above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hien Le whose telephone number is 571-270-1326. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:30am- 5:00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrell McKinnon can be reached on 571-272-4797. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Patent Examiner

4Hien Le

December 7, 2006

TERRELL L. MCKINNON
TERREL